FRED. DOUGLASS.

ADVENTURE AND REMINISCENCE.

The Career of the Negro Patriot and Martyr, at Written by Himself-The Institution of Slavery as a Slave Knew It-Some History.

Every once in a while we hear of the extraordinary success of a subscription book, yet I never knew a person who had ever bought one. Indeed I do not know how people buy them who want them unless they happen to run across an agent, Sometimes a subscription book finds its way into a beokstore, but as a general thing they cannot be purchased in the ordinary way. They are selsom sent to a paper for review; in truth the publishers prefer that they should not be seviewed. Some time sgo I sent the Press a few stiracts from Frederick Douglass' account of his escape from slavery. That interesting paper was a chapter printed in the Century Maga-tine, in advance of publication, from "The Life and Times of Frederick Donglass," by himself. This volume was published a short time after by a Hartford subscription book house, and I have been rying ever since to get a copy, and have only just succeeded. It took as much wire-pulling and cor-respondence as to get a Government position. No one had it but the agents, and no bookseller knew who the agents were. I have just finished read-ing this suitoblegraphy, and a remarkable one it is. Certainly Frederick Douglass is one of the

EXTRAORDINABLY MEN OF HIS TIME. EXTRAORDINARY MEN OF HIS TIME.

Born in slavery, of a despised race, allowed to run wild as a child, starved and beaten as a man, he managed to learn to read and write, this by the greatest steath, and finally to accelerate himself that after his secape from slavery he trook rack smong the orators of the day, and attained a position hits "old master" hight have envised. After reading the biographies of most of the great men. I have come to the conclusion that obstacles in the path are the best incentives to those who would climb the hill of forms. If Douglass had been born in the North, a free man, he would probably never have rise above tone to made each hill of position; but where every step he made cost him a blow, he descripted to compare. picst and most stringliffer and namer. I have never reals book on the subject of slavery, not even. Tuck Tom's Cabin," that made that institution appear is avoid. Forgless does not seem to be straining after a sensation. There is no attempt at word painting. He gives the facts just as they were, and they need no coloring to make them more terrible.

Who His Father Was
Douglas never knew, and his no ther he only saw
since, I believe, Then she wilked twelve miles
and back in the night to see him for a few minutes.
His grandmether, who reemed to have a better
position than usually fell to the lot of slaves, took
eare of him until he was even years old; then he
was sent to the "old masters." This "old master" was Capialin Auron Anthony, who was the
"chief clerk and butler" on the home plantation
of Colonel Lloyd, the owner of the "great
house." Douglass belonged to Colonel Lloyd,
an immensely wealthy man, who owned
a thousand slaves, san lived in Oriental
splendor on the Eastern shore of Maryland. The
description of the manner of inving at this mansion reads like a romatue. Fifteen noiseless WHO HIS PATHER WAS splendor on the Eastern shore of Maryland. The description of the manner of living at this manision reads like a romatice. Fifteen noiseless staves glided about the dining-toom waiting upon the guests, or faming them with large fans as they ate. A "Yankee" tutor taught the young people, who spent their leisure in every sort of enjoyment. Council Lloyd was a kind husband and father, but he would have none but brutes as overseers of his slaves, and would even take the whin his staves, and would even take the whip we hand and best his most devoted and servants. Dougless was accustomed to see I women beaten in the most cruel manner FROM HIS KARLARST CHILDROOD.

men and wennen noacen at the most cruel manner PROM HB RAILLERS CHILDMOOD.

The first woman be ever saw beaten was his own cousin, who was tied up with her arms over her head and inshed until her back was cut to the bone and the floor was red with her blood. The crime for which she suffered this terrible punishment was having spoken to a young negro with whom she was in love but of whom her owner did not approve. As a child Douglass excepted severe floggings, but when he grew up and displayed what was considered too independent a spirit he was beaten as cruelly as any other slave, and more so than most, because he resisted. He did not shirk his work, and say he was a big, strong fellow, he accomplished a great deal and made himself valuable to his master. When he was bired out he brought good wages home to his master, but even this did not make him show any solicitude for his health or well-being. The man who employed him was the worst sort of a brute, yet Douglass tells us that he went to church and prayed with the loudest. When Douglass was working one day he fell twice to the ground from exhaustion and real filmes. Instead of letting him rest his employer.

HIT HIM OVER THE HEAD with a stick of mother in action with a stick of wood and kicked him with all his might. I should think a self-she motive, if nothing

with a stick of wood and kicked him with all his might. I should think a selfash motive, if nothing eise, would have made him more considerate. You wouldn't want to main a horse if he was temporarily laid up, and why any more a man? But slavery days are over, and these stories are now things of history. Let us hope that history will not repeat itself in this instance. There is no doubt but that boughass was an "ugly customer." He was ever ready with a kneck-down blow or a bitter word. It is hardly surprising that he did not feel very amiably toward the people who kept his race in boundage, maltrating innocent children and degrading defenseless women. Perhaps if he had been less of a fighter he would not have accomplished the great chiect of his life. The story of Pouglass' escape from slavery has siready been told in the Peres. After establishing himself at Now teadend cent children and degrading defenseless women. Perhaps if he had been less of a fighter he would not have accomplished the grent object of his life. The story of Bouglass' escape from slavery has already been told in the Press. After establishing himself at New Bedford he was drawn into the current of anti-slavery demonstration then flowing from Massachusetts. demonstration then flowing from Massachuseits all over the country. As a runaway slave his words carried great weight. He visited England more than once in the interest of the cause, and was warmly received by some of the best people in the country. He was very intimate with the Howitts, and visited their house for some time. Here he met Haus Christian Andersen, but as he spoke no Swedish and the poet spoke no English their acquaintance did not become very intimate. There is no more interesting part of Douglass' book than that which describes

HIS CONNECTION WITH JOHN BROWN.

book than that which describes

HIS CONNECTION WITH JOHN BROWN.

When they first met in Rochester, Brown was a respectable and prosperious merchant, who owned a large brick store on one of the principal streets. After seeing the store Donglass expected that the house would be proportionately fine. On the contrary, it was a small wooden building on a back street, and the inside was plainer than the exterior. Its firmiture "would have satisfied a Spartan," and there was an "air of plainness about it that almost suggested destitution." The first meal Donglass ato there was called "tea," but it consisted of "beef soin, cabbage, and postness." The table was "innovant of painty-energing, varnish, or tablectoth," and the mother said dampitures cooked the meals and did the waiting. The master of this household "indiffied N. Faul's idea of the head of the family. He will believed the him and his children observed him with reverence. Douglass describes Brown as his face is known to us through the illustrated papers of those storny days. "In person he was lean strong, and sinewy, of the best New England mould, built fir times of families and did of grapple with the finities hardship, ead in plain. American wooden, shock in boots of cowhide leather, citd wearing a craval of the same-substantial material; under six feethigh, he than 150 pounds in weight, aged about fifty, he presented a figure straight and symmetrical as a househin plue. HIS CONNECTION WITH JOHN BROWN. HIS BEARING WAS SINGULABLY IMPRESSIVE.

His foraging was singularly infinessive.

His head was not large, but compact and high.
His head was coarse, strong, slightly gray, and
closely trimmed, and grow low on his forchead.
His lace was smoothly shaved, and revealed a
groung, square mouth, supported by a broad,
prominent chin. His eyes were bluish gray, and
in conversation they were full of light and fire.
When on the street he moved with a long, springing, race, horse step, absorbed by his own refections, neither seeking nor shunning observation.
After ten Brown cautiously approached the subject that was nearest his heart—the freeing of
the slaves—and he laid his plan before
Douglass, It was a bold one and one that would
send him down the pages of history either as a
murderer or a marry. He was ready to take his
life in his hand, and all the noney he, had saved
by living in the most economical manner was to
be devoted to the cause. "I can last be killed,"
he said. There is nothing in our history better
known than the folin Brown raid, and there are
few of its who do not respect the misquided man
whose body "lies a mondering in the grave"
while "his soid goes marching on."

OF FOURSE BOUGLASS MET

Mrs. H. R. Stowe, whose "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was one of the strongest weapons with which the unit-stavery fight was fought. Mrs. Stowe invited him to her house to talk over a plan for the bettering the condition of the scattering the property of the scattering the property of the scattering the condition of the scattering the care their living would be of greater practical value. Another person whom Houglass admired and loved was Abraham Lincoln, and well be might. "I shall never forget my first interview with this great man," be writes, "I was accompanied to the Executive Mansion and introduced to President Lincoln by Scantor Pomeroy. The room in which be received visitors was the one new used by the President's secretaries. I outered it with a moderate estimate of my away consequence, and yet there I was to talk aries. I entered it with a maderate estimate of sy own consequence, and yet there I was to talk ith, oven to a livise, the head man of a great Nasos. Happily for me, there was no vain pamp bed ceremony about him. I was never more nighty or more completely put at ease in the rescue of a great man than in that of Abraham incoln. He was seated, when I entered, in a low ma, chair, with his feet extended on the floor, urreanned by a large number of documents and everal base secretaries. The room bore the mass of business, and the persons in it, the Present included, appeared to be much overworked and thred. Long lines of care were already early

WRITTEN ON MR. LINCOLN'S EROW, Clease and thick Lyons satis, trimmed with chemille and jet, are handsome, and particularly chemille and particularly chemille and particularly chemille and included. The turved back making the particularly chemille and the population of the trace of the local with one wanted the new than and able collect and and and the same as the favored by fr. Janes tordon lemme the as particularly chemille and the particularly chemille and the population of the particular chemille and the colored and and colored and and colored and the particularly chemille and the population of the particular chemille and the colored and the colored and the particularly chemille and the particularly chemille and the particularly chemille and

in its horrors the one in New York. I will give Mr. Lincoln's raply

AS DOUGLASS REPORTS IT:

"He began by saying that the employment of colored troops at all was a great gain to the colored people; that the measure could not have been successfully adopted at the beginning of the war, and that the wisdom of making colored man solders was still doubted; that their callstment was a serious offense to popular prejudice; that they and that the wisdom of making colored men soldiers was still doubted; that their sulfathent was a serious offense to popular prejudice; that they relate them white man; that they ought to be willing to enter the service upon any conditions; that the fact that they ought to be willing to enter the service upon any conditions; that the fact that they were not to receive the same pay as white soldiers seemed a necessary concession to smooth the way to their employment at all as soldiers, but that ultimately they would receive the same. On the second point, in respect to equal protection, he said the case was more difficult. Retaliation was a terrible remedy, and one which it was very difficult to apply—one which, if once begin, there was no telling were it would end; that if he could get hold of the confederate soldiers who had been grilly of treating colored soldiers as felous he could easily retaliste, but that the thought of hanging men for a drime perpetrated by others was revolting to his feelings. * * On the third point he appeared to have less difficulty, though he did not absolutely commit himself. He simply said that he would sign any commission to colored soldiers whom his Secretary of Warshould commend to him." I have given up my tutre letter to this book, but as your readers will probably never meet it or know anything more of its contents, and, as it is really an imperiant chaper in the Padaulelphia Press.

Its Work in Strathroy. It often happens that the opinion of an experi-enced man, an expert, if we so call him, conveys greater force than an aggregation of outside, unco-ncated testimony. And then, too, personal expe-rience or observation is so much more convincing than mere assection. Trained to habits of analysis and keenest accuracy, and from the very nature of their daily occupation given to the most incisive criticism of anything of a provider pattern. than mere assertion. Trained to habits of analysis and keemest accuracy, and from the very nature of their daily occupation given to the most incisive criticism of anything of a proprietary nature, chemists, as a class, healists very long before indorsing anything of a remedial nature whose virtues have been announced through the public press. St. Jacobs Cil, however, is so universally successful and so myazylingly accomplishwall that it promises that the able chemist, W. J. Dyas, esq. of Medical Hall, Strathroy, Om, sends, with his friendly recommendation, the following from David Harrison, esq., Ninth Come, Township of Camdoc: "Having suncred with inflammatory rheumatism since last July, and hearing of St. Jacobs Cil, I sent for a bottle of the article on the 15th of October, At that time I was confined to the house and could not possibly get out of bed without assistance, After four applications of the Oil the pain ceased entirely, and I was able to go about Strathroy in less than a week. I cannot give too much praise to St. Jacobs Oil for what it has done for me, and I belleve it to be a most reliable remedy in rheumabelieve it to be a most reliable remedy in rheuma-tism. Its wooderful efficacy should be brought to the knowledge of everybody.

The proprietor of one or the hotels in Gosben, N. Y., sent his porter to a grocer for some soda crackers, giving a firy-cent sliver piece with a hole in it with which to pay for them. The grocer put up the crackers but refused to take the coin, saying that it was mutilated. The porter returned to the hotel with the coin, stating what the grocer had said. Some expressions were then used which we will not here record, but a perfect coin was finally sent, and the crackers were soon after brought. Upon their arrival, however, the frate proprietor opened the hundle, and discovering some broken ones, immediately sent them back, stating that some of them were mutilated and be would not receive them. Then some language more forcible than polite was used at the other end of the line, but the broken crackers were shally sorted out and replaced with perfect ones.—Exchange.

How to Sleep in a Sleeping Car. How to Sleep in a Sleeping Car.

1. Get a berth in the fore part of the car. This is because the pure air comes in at the front end and windows and goes out at the rear end and windows. I always take the front upper berth. My reason for taking the upper berth is because it is freely centilated and away from the bot pipes.

2. Have your berth made up head toward the engine. This will keep all draughts of air from your head and prevent taking cold. If the car is very tight put a lead pencil under the window at your feet in case of lower berth; or, in case of the upper berth, open the hind sky window at your feet. 3. Fix your pillow in one corner of the berth and your feet in the other, By lying crosswise you will not roll in your berth.—Chicago Hotel Reporter.

Didn't Mind II.

A gentleman gave a party in honor of a distinguished missionary, lately returned from his field of work. The ladies appeared in very d collete dresses, and as the lost feared the style might shock his reverence he apologized to him for it, saying that fashion demanded it, "Oh, I don't mind it at all," replied the missionary, "I have been ten years among the savages."

FOR THE WOMEN.

Muffs are worn very small, Silver and gold cloth are worn. Fur-lined wraps are in demand.

Plush in fancy colors is made into evening bon Handsome wraps are edged with beaded plush Cloaks are worn longer this season than for some

time past.

Copper, brick dust and terra cotta are the fashion-able colors. Tvory white cashmere has the figure outlined with silver thread, Satin Surah of a dark hue makes up finely in Quaint colorings in fine manufactures for even-The Queen and the Princess of Wales sleep on down and under silk.

Greeian bands for the hair are made of silver in-laid with mock gems. Pompetian red satin is much used in the even-ng combination toilets. Watered silks are more in demand than they have been for some years. A modification of the foreign tea-gown is one of the latest styles of morning robes.

Raised figures on plain gros-grain grounds are novel and produce excellent effects. Textiles for party wear are exceedingly elegant, showing many new ideas in designs. Plushes and velvets, plain and embossed, are used for trimmings of satin Surah and for wool One of the newest designs in stockings shows shell patterns, alternating with richly tinted

Panels and applique pieces called plaques are used in the make-up of tollets for party wear this The tunic and pannier modes are in favor again.

Very little jewelry is worn with full dress toi-ets. The flower decorations, however, are very While bend passementerles are on the wane as fashiounble trimmings, black jet is more worn Ent-rings, except where prilliant solitaires or other gens are to be exhibited, are less worn than

A great deal of lace is used on colored woolen sucks for morning wear in the house, a pretty and effective fashion. The autheric form of dress displays the blue Ty-ian titl and the reddish tone named in the bear and Babylonian. Cashmers morning dresses, with high colored trimming bands, are neat and quite becoming to the majority of ladies.

A handsome evening dress of cherry-colored satin and creps of the same hue, with silver tulle overdress, has the festooning of cherry blossoms. Plushes of all colors are greatly patronized. They are always combined with some other kind of rich fabric of contrasting and harmonizing hue. The costumes for New Year's receptions are very beautiful. Those dresses sent over by Worth are gorgeous affairs, prices running from \$300 to

SSMO.

Breakfast caps for young ladies are very fashionable. There is a jaunity coquettish appearance
about this bit of finery that is very fascinating.
They come in various styles.

They come in various styles.

Crescents of jet and steel beads are generously employed to the make-up of imported cosumes; and this fashion of garniture is showy and brilliant, quite in keeping with youth and beauty.

Embroidered ruffles on reception dresses are elegant, and give a pretty change in skirt embellishings. Searf drapery is much admired, and when put on in generous folds the result is picturesque.

Princesse designs are preferred by young ladies. The style of dress gives one the opportunity to show grace of motion and easy, undulating flow of drapery. The polonaise dress is also a great favor-like.

Necks of basques, polonalses, and waists for full ress wear are cut very low; the surplice opening very pretty. This style is filled in with soft, chilace, producing a striking and pleasing dress

tumes from season to season.

Opera wraps made of plush are now preferred by many fashicuables; the colors usually selected are blue, gold, scarlet, and yellow-bronze; the garnitures are swan's down, white ostrich feathers, down plumage, and deep-seed pearl fringe.

A very rich dinner dress just completed for a favorite actress shows much originality in effect. The material is bronze plush, mixed with astin of deeper hue. The trimming is point d'Aurillau; the walst and drapery are of the ancient Greek pattors.

plunage.
Cloaks and thick Lyons satin, trimmed with cherille and jet, are hand-ome, and particularly the delinan style. This class of top parment is lined with far or quitted alik padded. The curved back mode is nest and does not give a bulky appearance to the form,

GAY PHILADELPHIA.

SUPERIORITY OF THE QUAKER CITY.

Pleasant Homes, Comfort, and Society-The Public Buildings-Anecdotes of Its Benzfactor, Stephen Girard-Handsome Women and Other Matters.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—It is about as gay here now as it ever gets to be. The numerous enter-ainments, thronged sidewalks, and cheerful faces how that the holidays are being enjoyed with a rest fully up to former times. From the smiles and bows and general good humor of the mer-chants having holiday goods for sale one would for that money had been plenty, trade brisk, and shining dollars rolling in very fast. The window decorations in many instances are elaborate and beautiful, and the stores were never more attrac-tive than they are at present. There are so many places of interest to visit and so much to see that one need never be at a loss to find ways and means of killing with all her attractions. though, there is something prosy and plodding about life in Philadelphia—particularly is this so to a person who has been a resident of Washing-ton. For substantial comfort, refined society, and pleasant homes means of killing time. With all her attractions.

but when one looks up and down the marrow, crowded streets and upon row after row of briek houses, all exactly alike, they cannot help longing for the roomy proportions of Pennsylvania avenue, with its smooth pavement and distinguished promenaders for the dashing urnous avenue, with its ismostic pavement and distinguished promeinaders for the dashing turnouts and liveried footmen and coachmen of the foreign embassadors, for the swelling dome of the foreign embassadors, for the swelling dome of the beautiful Capitol, and for the opportunity to stop in and enjoy the stormy debates which some times must make the building fairly tremble for its future welfare. True, they do get up first-class celebrations, parades, and entertainments here, but they are usually upon such a gigantic scale that one is wearied to death before they are half done, and almost wish they had never been begun. While I am in this carping mood I have also a word to say about the city authorities spoiling the only fine street they had by creeting the

about the city authorities spoiling the only fine street they had by creding the PUBLIC BUILDING RIGHT ACROSS IT.

The buildings are rising rapidly, and although not yet ready for the roof, are far chough advanced to to give one a very good idea of what the whole will be when fluished. The rehliccture is very fine and the pile very imposing, but the beauty of the structure will never atone for choking up, as it were, the very heart of the city. There is something remarkable about the growth and busingss importance of this city, especially when it is remembered that it is located ninety miles from the ocean. The Delaware River is a noble river, and no doubt is very proud of floating upon her waters every variety of craft, from the nighty ocean steamer down to the graceful pleasure yacht, but the time consumed in reaching the dity from the coast must operate against her foreign trade and affect her competition with other cities more favorably situated. I was conversing the other day with a lady, and not a very aged lady either, who told me that SHE USED TO GO OUT MAYING

when a little giri to the very spot where the new public building- are situated. At that time it was regular country all around it, and fields and fences and hedges and sweet wild flowers prevailed where are now stores and dwellings and pavements and atreet railways. What are now the busy, noisy business streets were the abode of fashionable and well-to-do families. Stephen Girard lived at that time on Water street, and she saw him frequently as he passed to and fro on his way to business or to his home. He was a small, plain-looking man, and rather decided and eccentric in his manner. There was a story related of him at that live which showed the promptness with which he met demands upon his heart and purse. During his walk to his home one day he found a man, a laborer in the street, who had been injured by a wagon or heavy cart day he found a man, a laborer in the street, who had been injured by a wagen or heavy cart running over him. A crowd had gathered around him and were commiserating and condoling with him at a great rate.

him and were comminerating and condoling with him at a great rate.

directly the strict of the stric GIRARD STEPPED UP.

gratifying their resthetic tasic. The autumn exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts is open every day, also the exhibition of the Philadelphia Society of Artists. Both are interesting and well worth visiting. The theatres are all presenting bills of unusual attraction. At the Academy of Music the comic open of "Patience" is running through the week. At the Chestout Street Opera-House the comedians, Robson and Crane, are delighting crowded audiences. Those persons who only enjoy the good, old-rashioned plays of Shakspeare find John McCullough all that is promised at the Walnut Street Theatre, and if any one desires a good laugh and to hear real good voices Carneross will furnish it.

VISITOR.

BEAUTIFULLY MARRIED.

Merrily pealed forth upon the crisp, wintry air he bells of St. Aloysius Church. Inside the chan-el of the sacred editice kneeled Gertrude Gilhooly na Maurice Mounthier, the sweet, winsome face the girl looking more womanly-pure than ever a the soft light of the candicator fell upon its erfect outline. Her bridal-robe of virgin white-ers showed in full perfection every outline of her perfect outline. Her bridal-robe of virgin white-ness showed in tuil perfection every outline of her peerless form. As she placed her Palsits Royal six-buttoned kid-gloved hand in that of Maurice and repeated after the holy man of God the words that gave her for life to the one she loved, the faint suffusion of a blush tinged with rosy int her damask cheek, and the soulful eyes looked lov-ingly into those of the man for whose sake she would willingly have given her life. As the last words of the solemn scryice were spoken and the low notes of the organ stole in dreamy, sensious measures through the dimly-lighted church, Maurice bent over his bonny bride and kissed her slightly but warmly on the right ear. liently but warmly on the right ear.

The sucker was landed.—From "Down the Home-tretch," by Nester Shaw.

A QUERY. Can these things be, and overcome us like a sum mer's dream "

What! Huckster, peddler, clerk and carpet knight, Who vaunting, now come to the front to fight— For office, so bold; call ye these men soldiers? And put them now (as soldiers true) in front of "vets" who bore from year to year the brunt, On sea and land, of battle and campaign? They who fought and marched, and fought again, Treaseth histories that marched, and fought again, Phrough blistering heat, mud, snow, and rain Who many nights on field, in mountain wood, tione with selfand God, on lonely vigil stood Who starved, and froze, and plued in prison cell, Patiently, sternly, battling to the end.

These are the men of "whom you love to tell;"
And of these soldiers are many brave men,
Whom, for their sacrifice for "country's sake,"
All the world's gold cannot repay or make
Them whole in health and limb and happiness,
Some served in "places soft," with high pay.
Such, prompt their full reward, drew each pay-day,
Whilst others, to go, a certain rank must have;
But, receiving this—to their credit be it said— Whostarved, and froze, and plued in prison call, But, receiving this—to their credit be it said— Many fell as the field, or came back home Covered with bonors, full well repaid; For such in full their claims ever promptly But another class of men went out to fight, rich lace, producing a striking and pleasing dress
picture.

Reami wai-t are very popular; they are often
preferred to hasques in the adsposing of full-dress
tallets. The adseves made with the "Henri
Quatre" puff at the shoulder are very becoming to
slenicity-formed ladies.

The latest novelty is a dress album. A plece of
every new dress is carefully cut and gummed on
one side of the leaf, and the date attached. Thus
the book forms a complete history of a lady a costumes from season to season.

Opera wraps made of plush are now preferred by
many fashiguables; the colors usually selected

But another class of men went out to dight,
Who, if they could not first receive a star,
An eagle took, or a expisio's her, and rather than sines, in the ranks enlisted;
And rather than sines, in the ranks enlisted;
And rather than sines, in the ranks enlisted;
But inconsiderate—as some would say—
Their rousites took, nor asking ranks and pay,
Bibling day friends and napy homes adim.
Down to the front might be before them.
And to these truest men, these men alone,
linked as they were by a loyal people,
Do we ove our ev'ry victory won,

And the grand, glorious truth that to-day By God's great blessing we are a Nation. Of these heedless boys, many came not back, In crowded hespitals, fever-racked. On deadly line, in battle's moke and roar, Went they down like grass before the mover; the walst and drapery are of the ancient Greek pattern.

Velvet muffs are triumed with ruffles of lace and applique adornings, and some are still further enhanced by howe and trailing ends of loosed ribbon. Plush muffs are handsome, You will see muffs decorated with little birds of gay plumage.

Clouds and thick Lyons satin, trimmed with cherille and jet, are handsome, and particularly the dolinant style. This class of top garment is That light to low, in office o'er the land. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Hyrson, LL. D. Hosten: Ginn, Heath & Co. Washington: William Ballastyne.

Volumes XIV to XX Inclusive, of this work, which competes the series, have just been received. The earlier numbers did noteome to hand, but those now upon our table centain many of the best-known plays of the immortal Rard of Avon, together with his poems and sonnets. The work is published in volumes of convenient size, which are models of typography, and the Harvard edition will speedly become the most popular, as it certainly is the most vulnable, of the many editions of shakepeare that have appeared. Indeed, the old Harvard edition of Mr. Hudson, which made its appearance thirty years ago, was highly prized by Shakepearean students and by the general reader. In this present edition, however, the editor has brought to his work the added experience of subsequent researches, and the careful and critical analysis and discriminating explanations which the former work showed are now amplified and increased by his riper scholarship and more mature judgment. While the notes are abundant to give to the reader a complete explanation and understanding of ambiguous passages and disputed readings, they do not present a mere parale of learning, but give only such information as an intelligent reader or student would need, and show in every instance the results of careful investigation and sound judgment. The venerable Intelligent reader or student would need, and show in every instance the results of careful investigation and sound judgment. The venerable Professor Hudson has long ranked among the first Shakspearean scholars, his life having been devoted to a study of the works of the master of the English dramatists and poets, and to the investigation of every form of literature which could best explain and illustrate the meaning of shakspeares wonderful verse. In his criticisms he is not swayed by prejudice, but weights the points from a common-sense standpoint and with judicided fairness. Although there are some readings which do not coincide with cur own readings which do not coincide with cur

If it were done when To done, then 'twere well it were done quickly: If th' measuration Could frammel up the consequence, and catch With his surcease, success, see

Could tranmel up the consequence, and catch With his surcease, success, &c.

Our own study and investigation has convinced us that the reading which some of the best actors have adopted of making a complete sentence of the first line gives the correct meaning. If it were done when its done, then 'twee well. That is, if when the deed was actually committed that was the completion, the finality, the end, then it were well; all right. And following the same strain of thought, if were done quickly if the assassination could tranmel up its consequences, and catch with his surcease success, &c. That is to say, if the assassination could entangle its own consequences and stop all further death of danger, why then the deed would be but a momentary set, and would be done quickly. There are several other readings not only in "Macbeth," but in "Hamlet and "Othello," in which we differ with Mr. Hudson, it is with some diffidence that we thus express dissont from any portion of so valuable a work by so enaminent a scholar, but our aim has always been to give an honest and candid opinion in criticism, whether of a book, an author, or an actor.

IN MEMORIAM: JAMFS A. GARFIELD, TWEN-

IN MEMORIAM: JAMES A. GARFIELD TWEN-TIETH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Compiled by Hissay J. Cooking-nas, Ulica, N. V.; Curtiss & Childs, Washing-ton: G. A. Whittaker.

ton: G. A. Whittaker.

This little volume contains the services at Franklin Cottage at Eiberon, those at the Capitol in this
city, and the final obsequies at Cleveland, Ohlo.
There are also poems by several eminent authors
having for their subject the suffering and death of
the late President, among them being Henry W.
Longfellow, Oliver Wendel Holmes, James Russell
Lowell, Dr. J. G. Helland, and two speeches made
by the deceased. The compilation is carefully
made, and the book is a litting souvenir of the sad
event which it commemorates.

Magnaines.

Relectic Magazine.—As a frontispiece to this vol-ume the January number of the Estectic, which is just at band, filled with good things, has an ex-quisite steel engraving entitled "The First Call." ume the January number of the Eclectic, which is just at hand, filled with good things, has an exquisite steel engravin., entitled "The First Call," which is as charming in its way as anything we have lately seen. In the table of contents are found the following articles: "Nasely and Yorktown," by Professor Goldwin Smith; "Our Astronomers Royal," by Richard A. Proctor: "Despair; A bramatic Monologue," by Alfred Tennyson; "Sheep-Hunting in the Mountains," by the Earl of Dunraven; "German Stodent Life," by A. H. Baynes; "City Life in the United States," by a Non-Resident American; "Kith and Kin," a novel, by Jesse Fotherglii, chapters xxix-xxxii; "The Physical Revolution of the Nineteenth Century," by F. R. Conder; "On the Formation of the Yellowstone," by Professor Archibald Gelkie; "Jocosa Lyra," by Austin Dobson, literary notices, forcing literary notes, aclence and art, and miscellany. This being the commencement of a new volume, it offers a favorable time for new subscriptions, and as a further inducement the publisher will send to all subscriptors remitting their subscriptions directly to the office a beautiful large steel engraving of "Marquerite," which is alone worth the subscription price for the year. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street, New York. Terms, 5) per year; single copy, for y-five cents; trial subscription for the sentence in the process in the commencement of the arms, 50 per year; single copy, for y-five cents; trial subscription for the energy in the content of the century in the process of the process of the century way to the tentencement of the century of the office of the year.

Price per annum, \$4; single copies, 35 cents. Montague Marks, publisher, 23 Union Square, New York city. Littell's Living Age, for December 31, contains, among other interesting reading," Antonia Rosmine," from the Fortnightly Review: "The Secret of the Stradivarius," from Blackwoods; "The Freres," by Mrs. Alexander, part XXIV, from Temple Bar; "Gossip of an old flook-worm," from the Nineteenth Century: and "Schiller's Correspondence with the Duke of Schieswig-Holstein," from the Academy.

Literary Notes.

"Onida" has written a very bright little comedy called, "Cloth of Gold and Cloth of Prieze," which will be commenced in thereo's Weekly for January 7,1882. The scene is laid in Rome among the foreign residents.

The success of the Swedish translation of Mr. Du Challio's "Land of the Midnight Sun" in Scandinavia is something remarkable in the history of literature. The first edition was exhausted before laif the beoksellers' orders were filled, and the capacity of the publisher's presses has been sorely taxed to supply the demand.

The Scrial, "The Transplanted Rose," now run-

taxed to supply the demand.

The scrial, "The Transplanted Rose," now running in Happer's Rosar, is from the pen of one of the leaders of New York society. The story is that of a young and automed girl from the wilds of the West, who somes to live with an nunt who moves in the charmed circle that revolves around Marray Hill. The girl of course slocks the conventionalities by her prairie manners. She is taken to the Patriarch's ball, the Galaxy hunt, and all the places that wealth and fashion frequent. As the author of the story writes from the inside of this life her pictures are reliable, and we are told that many of the characters are drawn from living models.

models.

Next week Fords, Howard & Hulbert will publish a new edition of Henry Ward Beecher's" Yale Lectures on Fraching," delivered during the years 1873-74-75, and issued at that time in three successive volumes. The presentedition is to contain the three volumes in one, and will consequently be attainable at a much lower figure than formerly. The large of six or eight years has brought a new generation of students and young preachers into the field, and many will be glad of this new opportunity to study the secrets of successful pulpit work as explained by one of its masters.

ters.

A new edition of Mr. Bescher's only novel, "Norwood; or, Village Life in New England," is also nearly ready, in the hands of the same house. It has been out of print for some years, but continuous and frequent eails for it have prompted this issue. Among the English journals described by Mr. Hatton in the January Harper is Hope's Necescaper, which has a circulation of 612,002 copies. The founder is still at its head, "a hale, hearty, middle-aged, florid-complexioned, white-haired renteman." The office of Mr. Lloyd is the room in which Richardson wrote "Pamela" and where Oliver Goldsmith worked as his "reader."

TRIED AND TRUE.

The sunset streams into the rich old room through heavy pomegranate cartains, upon the Indian rugs and cushions, on vase of malachite and alabaster, on glowing, glorious picture, on statue and bronze. Tazzas of jasper and lepis ismit small in revers and aleave consided with flowers; curious trifes in gold and silver carving, in smber and mosale, strew table and edgere; carven cablest and about, and in one corner is a curiously-wrought sideboard. Outside the bine sky quivers with turquoise bloom. This tropical scents of the summer creep into the room, tirilling the ulcod with subtle caresses; the cool plash of a fountain and a bird's liquid note fail on the dream-filled atlence. silence.
It is a pretty smooth kind of place to be in.
Two men step through the damask curtains that
hide from view a conservatory filled with a tropical wealth of flowers, and enter the room. One of
them is a tall, strong-limbed fellow, whose deadblack eyes and swarthy complexion are made
handsome by a tinge of red that reveals the Andainsian warmth of his nature. Stepping to the
sideboard he litts from a recess in the tipper shelf
a cut-glass bottle, through whose crystal sides
comes the topaz gleam of the rich, mellow sourmash.

comes the topas gisam of the rich, mellow sourmash.

"Have a smile?" he says to the other, a sunnyhaired sucker, whom one instantly recognizes as
Maurice Mountliver. He speaks in a deep, sweat
voice that could have a soul through interno, and
a half-coaxing, infi-encoring mile hovers around
his lips as he laters the words. Haurice sees the
smile and knows its every meaning. He hesitates,
The contempt and scorn of this man are not pleasint to think of. But his love for iterrudge dilhaply comes over his soul like a mighty avalanche,
icaring everything before it. All his doubts are
gone. Stepping forward into the sanighs he says
in clear, ringing tones: "Not much I won't."

The demon is downed.— From "A Day in Nersedy,"
by "Suartse" Cox.

Can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Glugar Tonic. Regulating the internal organs and purifying the blood, it quickly removes pimples and gives a healthy bloom to the check. Read about it in other column.

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Also PLUMES, an entire new invoice, at 50 and 73 cents, \$1 to \$1.50. SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, 25, 25, 40, and 50 cents the very best at 75 cents and \$1. LACE GOODS, GLOVES, and a great many othe useful articles for Holiday Presents, at less than ARTIFICIAL PLANTS-a very appropriate Christ-mas Present.

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Black Satin Mervellieux Dolmans

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Fur-lined Circulars and Dolmans, just received and will be sold lower than heretofore. Special

CHRISTMAS FURS!

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--- 40th ---

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These frawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted under provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky,
The United States Circuit Court, on March 21, rendered the following section:
Figure-That the Commonwealth Distribution Commonwealth Commonwe First—That the Coangle of the Coangl

| Prize | Priz 1,930 Prizes, \$112,40 Whole tickets, \$2; half tickets, \$1; \$7 tickets, \$69;

as nokets, \$100.

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